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January 1993



Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 1993
Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

You have 2 1/2 hours to complete this examination. Budget your time carefully.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the presiding examiner.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) ● (D)

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



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1. To consolidate his political power, Hitler intentionally violated the democratic procedures of the Weimar Republic when he
 - A. required supporters to become members of the Nazi party
 - B. passed the Enabling Act in the *Reichstag* to block any opposition
 - C. failed to submit his leadership for review in a national party convention
 - D. accepted the position of Chancellor even though his party lacked a majority in the *Reichstag*

2. The use of deficit financing to “jump start”, or stimulate, an economy during a prolonged recession would be viewed **most** favorably by
 - A. Marxist economists
 - B. Keynesian economists
 - C. supply-side economists
 - D. laissez-faire economists

3. When democratic societies are faced with acts of violence from terrorist organizations, the **most** fundamental danger to such societies is that they may be forced to
 - A. expand democratic procedures to end the causes of dissatisfaction
 - B. release political prisoners to appease human rights activists
 - C. suspend traditional democratic principles and practices
 - D. implement measures that are a drain on public finances

4. Supporters of a market-oriented economy would accept taxation reform proposals that
 - A. enable individuals to have a greater amount of investment capital
 - B. redistribute wealth to create a greater sense of equality
 - C. allow increased revenue for expanding transfer payments
 - D. provide a greater pool of revenue for government nationalization programs

5. Which problem or concern within a modern democracy is correctly linked with its potential solution?

Problem or Concern

Potential Solution

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Voter apathy | Secret ballot |
| B. Unequal electoral districts | Universal suffrage |
| C. Votes for third parties | Proportional representation |
| D. Minority governments | Patronage appointments |

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 10.

Source I

The *ideal type of Nazi voter* in 1932 was a middle class, self-employed Protestant who lived either on a farm or in a small town and who had previously voted for a centralist or regional political party strongly opposed to the power and influence of big business and big labor.

—Seymour Martin Lipset

Source II

Composition of Nazi Party Membership

Support Group	Percentage Membership in Nazi Party		Percentage of Total German Population
	1930	1934	
Working Class	28.0	32.0	46.0
White Collar	25.6	20.6	12.4
Independent Business	20.0	20.0	9.0
Civil Service and Teachers	8.3	13.0	5.0
Farmers	14.7	10.7	9.0
Others	3.4	3.7	18.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

—from *The German Dictatorship*

Source III

Open acts of defiance against the Nazis in 1933 were rare and, in general, the regime did win the approval of most villagers during its early years in power. The Nazis were successful in convincing people that they could increase employment and reduce poverty. Though most working class activists and many of the older generation remained opposed to the regime, many got caught up in the patriotic furor of the mid-1930s.

—from *History Today*

6. Which question do these three sources address?
- A. How did Adolf Hitler bring the Nazis to power in Germany during the 1930s?
 - B. From what sectors of the general population did the Nazis receive most of their support?
 - C. How did Adolf Hitler use the National Socialist platform to gain support for the Nazi party?
 - D. What techniques of indoctrination and propaganda did the Nazis use most effectively during their rise to power?
7. Which inference can be made by comparing the description in source I with the percentages in source II?
- A. The majority of Nazi voters were party members.
 - B. The majority of Nazi party members were from rural areas.
 - C. The *ideal type of Nazi voter* voted socialist before the Nazi party was formed.
 - D. The *ideal type of Nazi voter* formed a minority of the actual Nazi party members.
8. According to source III, a primary reason Germans supported the Nazi party was that it promised
- A. greater social equality
 - B. greater economic security
 - C. competitive, open markets
 - D. controlled industrial growth
9. According to the three sources, by the early 1930s the Nazi party had
- A. formed the largest bloc of committed anti-labor voters
 - B. eliminated unemployment by programs of public spending
 - C. become a party with a broad base of public support
 - D. received strong working class support through appeals to anti-socialism
10. Given the description of the *ideal type of Nazi voter* in source I, which of the following demands in the Nazi party program would likely have had the greatest appeal to this type of voter?
- A. "We demand the abolition of the Treaty of Versailles."
 - B. "We demand the union of all Germans to form one great Germany."
 - C. "We demand the formation of a large national army, provided for by universal military conscription."
 - D. "We demand the abolition of all incomes not earned by work—namely, income from interest and dividends."

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 11 and 12.



—Bahrendt from *Het Parool*, Amsterdam (Ben Roth Agency)

11. This cartoon depicting the condition of communism in the late 1960s illustrates the
- A. decentralized nature of communist governments
 - B. efforts of communist states to achieve global domination
 - C. varying national interpretations of communist dogma and philosophy
 - D. competition among communist leaders for public support of their policies
12. By the late 1980s, the trend indicated in the cartoon was reinforced by the
- A. initiation of strong economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union
 - B. revival of Stalinism in the Balkan states such as Yugoslavia
 - C. continuation of repressive political and social measures in central Europe
 - D. collapse of communist-oriented governments in Cuba and the People's Republic of China

Use the following quotation to answer question 13.

General Motors Corporation is going to put a French name on a German car that will be built in South Korea for export to America. GM's Pontiac division will reintroduce the LeMans name and put it on the subcompact economy car it begins importing next year as a 1988 model from South Korea. The car was designed by GM's West German subsidiary, Adam Opel AG, and will be built by Daewoo Group Ltd., which is 50 percent owned by GM.

—from *What is Economics?*, 1987

13. This quotation **best** illustrates the
- A. obsolescence of production
 - B. operation of the “invisible hand”
 - C. pursuit of regional free trade agreements
 - D. multinational interdependence of productive resources
-
14. According to Lenin's interpretation of Marxist theory, the dictatorship of the proletariat was necessary because the
- A. bourgeoisie favored greater collectivization
 - B. owners of industry supported central planning
 - C. working class had to consolidate its political power
 - D. working class would not reduce its economic power
15. When left-wing revolutions (real or imagined) have threatened the established order during times of economic and political crisis, which ideology has often gained popular support by offering unity and stability?
- A. Fascism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Liberalism
 - D. Communism
16. In the former Soviet Union, heavy industrial production, mass agricultural collectivization, and increased central planning were associated primarily with the economic policies of
- A. Marx
 - B. Lenin
 - C. Stalin
 - D. Gorbachev

Use the following table to answer questions 17 and 18.

Alberta General Election Results—Monday, July 18, 1921				
Political Party	Votes Received	% of Votes	Candidates Nominated	Candidates Elected
Conservative	32,734	10.98	13	0
Independent	28,794	9.66	18	4
Independent Labour	10,733	3.06	7	0
Independent Liberal	1,467	0.49	1	0
Labour	33,987	11.04	10	4
Labour Socialist	2,628	0.88	2	0
Liberal	101,584	34.07	61	15
United Farmers of Alberta	86,250	28.92	45	38
Totals	298,177	99.10	157	61

17. Based on the data in the table, which political party would have benefited **most** if a system of proportional representation had been used to determine party representation in the legislature?
- A. Labour
 - B. Liberal
 - C. Independent
 - D. United Farmers of Alberta
18. The table illustrates an inequity often associated with the
- A. political power held by fringe parties
 - B. apathy apparent in low voter turnouts
 - C. factionalism created by different political opinions
 - D. winner take all, single-member plurality system

Use the following quotations to answer questions 19 and 20.

Speaker I

The true will of the people cannot be decided through parliamentary votes and plebiscites. The will of the people in its pure and uncorrupted form can only be expressed through the leader. Thus a distinction must be drawn between the supposed will of the people in a parliamentary democracy, which merely reflects the conflict of various social interests, and the true will of the people in the state, in which the collective will of the real political unit is shown.

—from *Ideologies*

Speaker II

The general will of the people is the source of all law and order in the community. Individual personal liberty can never be in conflict with the general will, because the general will is the “moral consensus” of the political community, where no single party or governing body is sovereign. The individual is sovereign and free and has a part in creating the general will. The welfare of the individual is, therefore, tied to the welfare of society. In the same way, all individual rights are derived from the society of which the individual is a part.

—from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*

19. Despite their implied differences, both speakers would agree that
- A. only a chosen few should be allowed to govern the masses
 - B. governments should be of the people, for the people, and by the people
 - C. democracy works best under a system of political and economic restraints
 - D. society's collective interest is ultimately more important than individual self-interest
20. The argument expressed by speaker I is **most** consistent with the ideas of
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Adolf Hitler
 - C. John Stuart Mill
 - D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Use the following chart to answer questions 21 to 23.

Characteristics of Political and Economic Systems				
Factors	System I	System II	System III	System IV
Production	Command	Co-operative	Collective	Competitive
Property	Private	Public and Private	Public	Private
Power	Autocratic	Constitutional	Party	Constitutional
Decision-Making	Authoritative	Representative	Authoritative	Representative

Note: This chart represents one way of categorizing political and economic systems.

21. System III is similar to the ideology that was followed in
- A. fascist Italy during the 1920s
 - B. the Soviet Union during the 1950s
 - C. the United States during the 1960s
 - D. Sweden during the 1970s
22. The goals of system I would typically lead to an economic strategy that encourages
- A. producing goods and making profit in the interest of the state
 - B. state nationalization of most productive resources
 - C. entrepreneurship in a deregulated marketplace
 - D. a progressive income tax structure
23. Which system would be consistent with the views expressed in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*?
- A. System I
 - B. System II
 - C. System III
 - D. System IV

Use the following cartoon to answer question 24.



—from *The Washington Star Syndicate*

24. The speaker in the cartoon is advising caution about
- A. preserving the *status quo*
 - B. reforming the political order
 - C. maintaining existing traditions
 - D. revising revolutionary ideologies
-
25. When no single political party wins enough seats after an election to create a government, sometimes a cabinet can be formed from elected members who represent several different political parties. Such a government is called a
- A. unitary government
 - B. minority government
 - C. coalition government
 - D. congressional government
26. As a result of perestroika, the independent states of the former Soviet Union will likely place **less** emphasis on the economic goal of
- A. increasing growth
 - B. promoting equality
 - C. improving efficiency
 - D. encouraging initiative

27. The American congressional system and the Canadian parliamentary system differ **most** in how the
- A. voters cast their ballots
 - B. leader of the country is chosen
 - C. media are used during elections
 - D. lobby groups influence politicians
28. The economic system associated with most fascist states is characterized by a
- A. mixed economy
 - B. laissez-faire free market economy
 - C. controlled private enterprise economy
 - D. publicly owned and planned economy
-

In Canada today, how would a citizen who believes in free enterprise and conservative principles respond to the federal government policies stated in questions 29 and 30? Indicate if such a citizen would consider each policy as

- A. ideologically neutral
 - B. inappropriate because of its extreme “right wing” philosophy
 - C. inappropriate because of its “left wing” philosophy
 - D. appropriate and consistent with free enterprise, conservative principles
29. The federal government introduces a universal day-care program.
30. The federal government privatizes Crown corporations such as Air Canada.
-

Use the following quotation to answer questions 31 and 32.

Perfect social security is attainable. The formula is simple: pick a place where there is no capital punishment and kill a policeman in cold blood. You will achieve food, clothing and shelter for the rest of your life; you will also learn the inescapable truth that the price of complete social security is complete loss of freedom.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

31. According to the ironic viewpoint expressed in the quotation, the speaker is making the assumption that
- A. individual liberty is enhanced by government intervention
 - B. underlying principles of the welfare state restrict individual liberty
 - C. governments should aim to provide as many social services as possible
 - D. a strong sense of security is rarely achieved under extraordinary conditions
32. The speaker would **most** likely support an economic system based on
- A. market-oriented principles
 - B. social democratic principles
 - C. the ideologies of Marx and Lenin
 - D. the ideology of the corporate state
-
33. In an attempt to achieve a workable combination of existing economic ideas and new perspectives, the New Deal
- A. substantially reduced government ownership of industry in favor of private ownership
 - B. introduced greater capitalist competition by reducing the role of government in the economy
 - C. introduced significant government intervention into the economy while preserving the essential features of the free market economy
 - D. equally blended the role of government intervention in the economy with market forces

Use the following information to answer questions 34 and 35.

Some Basic Principles of Adam Smith's Economic Theory

- I. Competition within markets will ensure fair pricing practices.
- II. Competition for jobs will ensure fair wages.
- III. The economy functions most efficiently when it is controlled by private enterprise.
- IV. Specialization of labor will make production more efficient.
- V. All society benefits when each individual acts out of economic self-interest.

*Which of the above principles of Adam Smith's economic theory has been **most** contradicted by the 20th century developments described in questions 34 and 35?*

34. Monopolies and quasi-monopolies appear in key sectors of many nations' economies.
- A. Principle I
 - B. Principle III
 - C. Principle IV
 - D. Principle V
35. A number of Wall Street stockbrokers are arrested for insider trading and securities fraud.
- A. Principle I
 - B. Principle II
 - C. Principle III
 - D. Principle V
-

36. *The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace treaty but merely an armistice that lasted for 20 years.*

The truth of this observation was demonstrated by the

- A. breakup of Austria-Hungary into independent states
 - B. failure of the United States to participate in the Paris Peace Conference
 - C. collapse of the collective security provided by the League of Nations
 - D. inclusion of the principle of self-determination as part of the peace settlement
37. Which of the following countries **best** demonstrates the idea of a “buffer state”?
- A. Present-day Canada as viewed by the United States
 - B. Present-day Belgium as viewed by the Netherlands
 - C. Post-First World War Germany as viewed by the United Kingdom
 - D. Post-Second World War Poland as viewed by the former Soviet Union

Use the following quotation to answer question 38.

In the West, a purely German territory of the Saar, with a population of at least 650,000 inhabitants, is to be separated from the German Empire for at least fifteen years merely for the reason that claims are asserted to the coal abounding there.

—from *The Shaping of Western Society*

38. The quotation illustrates that in deciding the fate of the Saar region, those drawing up the Treaty of Versailles effectively ignored the
- A. need for reparation payments
 - B. principle of self-determination
 - C. demands of the Allies for revenge
 - D. principle of open covenants of peace
-
39. Which option was used by the League of Nations to meet threats of aggression?
- A. Regional alliances to serve as a deterrent to potential conflict
 - B. Great Power intervention to mediate disputes among members
 - C. Sanctions to be applied against members who violated the Covenant
 - D. International peacekeeping forces to settle conflicts among members

Use the following source to answer questions 40 and 41.

Sticking His Neck Out

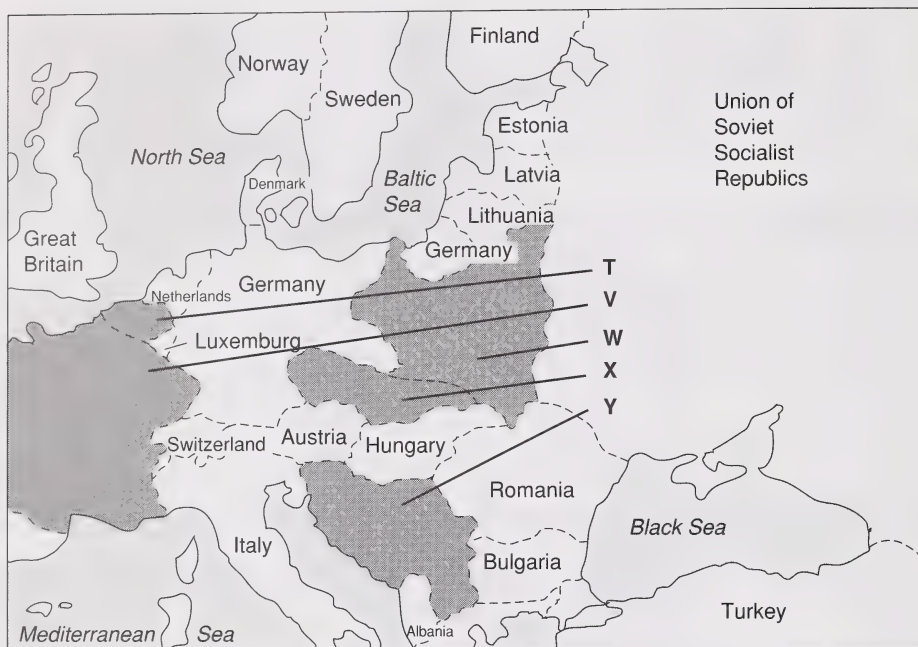


—Seibel, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

40. The main point of this cartoon is that
- A. meeting Hitler's demands would mean the end of Poland
 - B. Poland would no longer be a rival of Germany in the Baltic area
 - C. Poland faced Hitler alone and without support from Britain or France
 - D. Hitler's international dealings lacked the traditional diplomatic courtesy
41. The cartoon is a comment on events that took place during
- A. 1936–1937
 - B. 1938–1939
 - C. 1940–1941
 - D. 1942–1943
-
42. Which statement about conditions in Europe during the interwar years is **false**?
- A. The human costs of the Great War changed the attitudes of many civilians toward waging war.
 - B. Newly independent states sought to return to the security of being part of empires.
 - C. Radical political ideologies appeared in response to deteriorating economic and social conditions.
 - D. Economic instability and civilian alienation were commonplace.
- Use the following quotation to answer question 43.*
- We secured peace for our country for one and a half years, as well as an opportunity to prepare our forces for defence if fascist Germany risked attacking our country in defiance of the pact. This was a definite gain for our country and a loss for fascist Germany.

—Communist Party First Secretary Joseph Stalin
43. Stalin, in praising the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact, is referring to the benefits of
- A. diplomacy
 - B. appeasement
 - C. containment
 - D. brinkmanship
-

Use the following map to answer questions 44 to 46.



44. The map shows the boundaries of Europe much as they were
- following the peace settlements made between 1918 and 1921
 - during the Second World War between 1943 and 1945
 - following the Second World War in 1946
 - during the signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975
45. As a result of the imposition of the terms of the Munich Agreement, which nation was, in effect, partitioned?
- Nation T
 - Nation V
 - Nation W
 - Nation X

46. After suffering defeat by Nazi Germany, which nation was divided into an occupied and an unoccupied zone?
- A. Nation T
 - B. Nation V
 - C. Nation X
 - D. Nation Y

Use the following quotation to answer questions 47 and 48.

As the shadows of war, and then the realities of war itself, spread more and more across the world—when Germany went to war with Great Britain and France, when France fell—both the United States and Japan were desperately anxious to gain power over the other, to get their own way. It was a classic example of each side believing that it could get its own way without war. The Japanese said: If we increase the tension, the Americans will give way because they are so worried about the British in Europe. The Americans, on the other hand, said: If we increase the tension, the Japanese will crumble because they are the weaker.

—A.J.P. Taylor, *The War Lords*

47. Based on this quotation, which conclusion **best** summarizes the author's view about who—the United States or Japan—bore the major responsibility for provoking war?
- A. Neither the United States nor Japan wanted war, but events in Europe forced them into the larger conflict.
 - B. Japan escalated the tension with the United States by pretending to be the weaker power.
 - C. War in Europe caused the United States to prepare for an inevitable conflict with Japan.
 - D. The United States and Japan were equally responsible for bringing about war.
48. Which technique does the author suggest both the United States and Japan used to further their goals?
- A. Brinkmanship
 - B. Appeasement
 - C. Containment
 - D. Deterrence

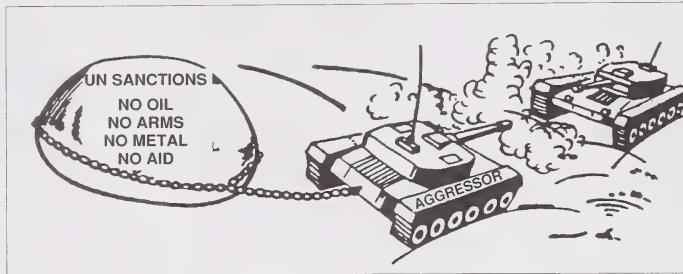
Use the following illustrations to answer questions 49 to 52.

UN Actions to Resolve Disputes

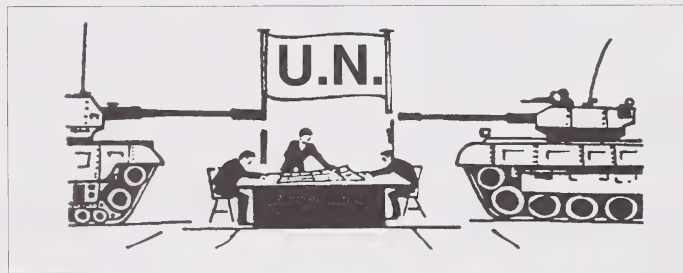
Action I



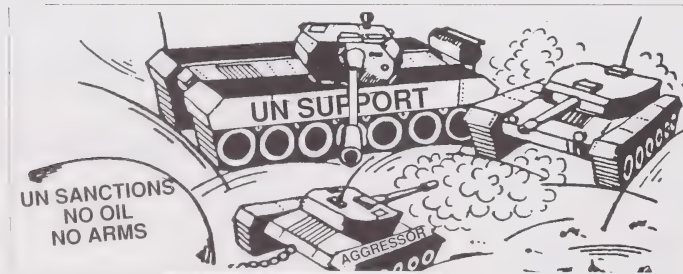
Action II



Action III



Action IV



—from *The League of Nations and UNO*

49. Which central issue is raised by the four UN actions?
- A. To what extent should nations appease an aggressor state to avoid conflict?
 - B. To what extent should nations employ secret diplomacy to negotiate defensive alliances?
 - C. To what extent should nations use collective security to preserve international peace?
 - D. To what extent should nations build up their armaments to preserve the balance of power?
50. Action I illustrates a direct action taken by the United Nations during the
- A. Suez crisis
 - B. Hungarian revolt
 - C. Falkland Islands War
 - D. Afghanistan invasion
51. The success of any of the actions depends **mainly** upon all nations emphasizing
- A. nationalism
 - B. imperialism
 - C. ultranationalism
 - D. supranationalism
52. To a supporter of diplomacy and détente, the **most** acceptable means of reducing international tension is represented by
- A. action I
 - B. action II
 - C. action III
 - D. action IV
-
53. Architects of the Marshall Plan assumed that the spread of communism would be contained by
- A. deploying American conventional weapons
 - B. establishing an effective global military deterrent
 - C. reviving war-torn European nations economically
 - D. surrounding the Soviet Union with defensive alliances

Use the following map to answer question 54.



—adapted from *The Contemporary World, Conflict or Co-operation*

54. The locations flagged on the map primarily indicate Canada's involvement in

- A. summit conferences
- B. alliance commitments
- C. free trade agreements
- D. peacekeeping assignments

55. The declaration of the Truman Doctrine was directly motivated by the

- A. threat of communist takeovers in Greece and Turkey
- B. threat of the communist Warsaw Pact alliance
- C. Soviet subversive activities in West Germany
- D. Soviet development of an atomic bomb

Use the following quotation to answer questions 56 to 58.

The delegates from the United States should never participate in the voting at the United Nations because to do so would suggest a parliamentary involvement that the United States, as the principal power in the non-Communist world, has no business getting stuck with.

We simply cannot take seriously the recommendations of a bare majority of the voting nations within the United Nations on matters that affect the national interest.

It is one thing to participate in the discussions, to listen carefully to the views of others, to seek patiently to explain our own policies. It is something else to suggest that by the act of voting, the vote's tally means something to us.

Truly important nations simply do not fool around with mock conventions.

—William F. Buckley Jr., *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, 1971

56. The author's **main** point is that
- A. many UN member countries are anti-American
 - B. UN recommendations must not dictate American policy
 - C. American opinion has had limited effect on the United Nations
 - D. the United States is the principal non-communist power in the United Nations
57. The author's opinions are based on assumptions that could be **best** categorized as the views of
- A. a nationalist
 - B. an interventionist
 - C. an internationalist
 - D. a world federalist
58. If a government adopted the author's position, it would **most** likely
- A. seek the expulsion of all communist nations from the United Nations
 - B. insist that UN decisions be binding on participating nations
 - C. ignore the United Nations if its national interests were not served
 - D. advocate the removal of the power of veto in the Security Council

Use the following information to answer questions 59 and 60.

**Some Statements about Economic Relations among
Industrialized States and Developing Nations**

Statement I: Now that the scarcity of some goods has changed market conditions, some developing nations see a chance to convert their new-found economic advantage into political power.

Statement II: When economic conditions created a buyer's market, the industrial states drove hard bargains. Today the conditions of some markets have reversed to favor the sellers (developing nations). They are simply applying the same laws to the industrial states that they experienced under colonialism.

Statement III: To avoid future economic disaster, the leaders of many developing nations are determined to extract the greatest possible profits from their remaining resources. These profits are then invested in business enterprises throughout the world.

Statement IV: Western nations have long had great power because of their ability to produce finished goods. Until recently their monopoly on industrialization had stabilized their international situation, so few developing nations have risen to the status of a great power over the past several centuries. This economic domination has created suspicion in the developing nations.

—from *Political Ideologies*, 1988

59. By comparing the four statements, it is apparent that some
- A. developing nations are experiencing increasing political unrest
 - B. developing nations are pursuing stronger policies of economic nationalism
 - C. industrialized states are resorting to policies of intervention to secure their markets
 - D. industrialized states are gaining greater control over their economies through free trade
60. *The attempts by industrialized states to reduce pollution and conserve resources world-wide are viewed simply as an effort to hold back economic development and industrialization in the developing world.*

The statement that **best** supports this claim is

- A. statement I
- B. statement II
- C. statement III
- D. statement IV

61. Which grouping of nations is **incorrect**?
- A. Big Three (1919)—Great Britain, France, Germany
 - B. Axis Powers (1938)—Germany, Japan, Italy
 - C. Allied Powers (1944)—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union
 - D. Coalition Powers (1991)—the United States, Saudi Arabia, Great Britain
62. U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and in the Cuban Missile Crisis reflected the American foreign policy of
- A. cautious isolationism
 - B. balance of power alliances
 - C. containment and deterrence
 - D. détente and peaceful coexistence
63. Nations participate in the GATT and the IMF because they are concerned about
- A. peace through deterrence
 - B. international human rights
 - C. survival of the nation state
 - D. international economic stability
64. The Camp David Accords of 1978 and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty of 1987 are similar in that both contributed to
- A. global stability through effective diplomacy
 - B. collective security through the work of the United Nations
 - C. a definite means by which local wars can be successfully mediated
 - D. a clear definition of the spheres of influence maintained by each superpower
65. Repeated American military intervention in Central America throughout the 20th century illustrates an historical commitment by the United States to
- A. maintaining a secure sphere of influence
 - B. maintaining regional economic agreements
 - C. assuring global stability through mutual deterrence
 - D. assuring national security by employing brinkmanship

Use the following trends to answer questions 66 to 68.

Some Possible Emerging Trends—Toward The Year 2000

- Trend I:** The disintegration of the Soviet Union and its sphere of influence has essentially ended the Cold War and leaves the United States in a position of being the only real “superpower” to preserve global stability and peace.
- Trend II:** The fragility of the global environment is now commonly accepted. Unless multilateral co-operation is achieved, environmental destruction will transcend national boundaries.
- Trend III:** A greater globalization of economic relationships has brought with it the realization that national domestic industries can survive only by having access to international markets and having the ability to compete.
- Trend IV:** The advantages associated with regional agreements and co-operation, intended to achieve greater national security and economic prosperity, have recently become apparent to many nations.

66. Taken together, these trends could be used to provide support for the conclusion that the
- A. techniques of superpower diplomacy remain a viable solution to many global problems and issues
 - B. preservation of ideological superiority dominates global conferences and discussions
 - C. preservation of national self-interest takes precedence over global issues in most nations
 - D. principles of internationalism are gaining wider global acceptance
67. The economic and political success of the European Community over the next several years will be influenced by
- A. trend I only
 - B. trends II and III only
 - C. trends II, III, and IV only
 - D. trends I, II, III, and IV

68. The ideas expressed in trend III could be used to justify recent Canadian action to
- A. explore the possibility of participating in a North American free trade zone
 - B. play an important role in global efforts to provide aid to developing nations
 - C. withdraw all remaining ground force personnel from military bases in Europe
 - D. commit Canadian personnel and equipment to UN-sponsored peacekeeping efforts
-
69. The reunification of Germany caused concern in France and Poland for all the following reasons **except** for
- A. the geographic proximity of Germany
 - B. Germany's potential economic strength
 - C. Germany's current mainstream political ideology
 - D. the historical precedent of Germany's foreign policy
70. By the end of 1992, a modern day supporter of Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination would have been most concerned with the fate of distinct ethnic groups in
- A. Poland
 - B. Hungary
 - C. Germany
 - D. Yugoslavia

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B. All essays will be marked according to the same criteria.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Read the assignment carefully and note the reminders for writing.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some individuals believe that governments should consistently use democratic processes to make political decisions. Other individuals believe that governments should use authoritarian processes. Still others believe that governments should use both democratic and authoritarian processes to make political decisions.

Should political decisions be made democratically?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Some nations view the end of the Cold War as an opportunity to focus on resolving other important issues of global concern. Other nations feel that the opportunity now exists to focus on domestic, national interests rather than on international issues. Still other nations see an opportunity to pursue national interests as well as to resolve global issues.

Should nations focus primarily on resolving global issues?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four criteria:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

For Planning and Drafting

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For Planning and Drafting

For Finished Work

Credits

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SOCIAL STUDIES 30

KEY

7H/51

JANUARY 1993

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|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 36. C |
| 2. B | 37. D |
| 3. C | 38. B |
| 4. A | 39. C |
| 5. C | 40. A |
| 6. B | 41. B |
| 7. D | 42. B |
| 8. B | 43. A |
| 9. C | 44. A |
| 10. D | 45. D |
| 11. C | 46. B |
| 12. A | 47. D |
| 13. D | 48. A |
| 14. C | 49. C |
| 15. A | 50. A |
| 16. C | 51. D |
| 17. B | 52. C |
| 18. D | 53. C |
| 19. D | 54. D |
| 20. B | 55. A |
| 21. B | 56. B |
| 22. A | 57. A |
| 23. D | 58. C |
| 34. B | 59. B |
| 25. C | 60. D |
| 26. B | 61. A |
| 27. B | 62. C |
| 28. C | 63. D |
| 29. C | 64. A |
| 30. D | 65. A |
| 31. B | 66. D |
| 32. A | 67. D |
| 33. C | 68. A |
| 34. A | 69. C |
| 35. D | 70. D |

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Social Studies 30

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Indicate Your Choice of Topic

Topic A

Topic B

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